

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

**EP 0 717 056 A2**

(12)

**EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(43) Date of publication:  
19.06.1996 Bulletin 1996/25

(51) Int. Cl.<sup>6</sup>: **C08F 220/60**, **C08F 220/34**,  
**C02F 1/56**, **D21H 17/37**

(21) Application number: **95119830.8**

(22) Date of filing: **15.12.1995**

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**DE ES FR GB IT NL SE**

(30) Priority: **15.12.1994 JP 332908/94**

(71) Applicant: **HYMO CORPORATION**  
**Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo (JP)**

(72) Inventor: **Takeda, Hisao**  
**Zama-shi, Kanagawa-ken (JP)**

(74) Representative: **Vossius, Volker, Dr. et al**  
**Dr. Volker Vossius,**  
**Patentanwaltskanzlei - Rechtsanwaltskanzlei,**  
**Holbeinstrasse 5**  
**81679 München (DE)**

(54) **An aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer, a method of manufacturing the same, and a treating agent comprising the same**

(57) An aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer that is stably storable, easily flowable and good for handling as well as a method of manufacturing the same and its possible applications are provided according to the invention. Such an aqueous dispersion can be effectively used as a treating agent such as a chemical for flocculating and/or dehydrating raw sludge, excess sludge, digested sludge or any mixtures thereof derived from municipal sewage, human waste or general industrial waste water, or as a chemical for separating and treating oil from oil-containing industrial waste water, as a drainage aid, a retention aid, a chemical for recovering useful and valuable substances from white water in the papermaking process. The aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to the invention is obtained by polymerizing a mixture of monomers comprising a specific cationic monomer and an anionic monomer as essential components with stirring in an aqueous salt solution incapable of dissolving the produced polymer and in the presence of a polymer electrolyte dispersant soluble in said aqueous salt solution. Such an aqueous dispersion is highly effective when the concentration of the produced amphoteric water-soluble polymer in the aqueous dispersion, the concentration of the salt, the concentration of the dispersant, the viscosity of the aqueous dispersion, and the average diameter of the particles of the amphoteric water-soluble polymer in the aqueous dispersion are respectively found within specific ranges.

**EP 0 717 056 A2**

## Description

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

## 1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to an aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer and a method of manufacturing the same as well as a treating agent comprising the same and, more particularly, it relates to a stably storable and easily flowable aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer that can be used as a treating agent such as a chemical to be added to raw sludge, excess sludge, digested sludge or any mixtures thereof derived from municipal sewage, human waste or general industrial waste water in the process of flocculating such sludges, as a chemical to be added to such sludges for flocculating and/or dehydrating such sludges before processing at a decanter, belt press, filter press or screw press dehydrators, as an oil separating agent to be used in an oil separating process for separating and treating oil from oil-containing industrial waste water, as a drainage aid to be used in a papermaking process, as a retention aid to be used in a papermaking process, and as a chemical for recovering useful and valuable substances from white water in the papermaking process and a method of manufacturing the same as well as a treating agent comprising the same.

## 2. Background Art

Conventionally, a cationic polymer flocculating and/or dehydrating agent is used to flocculate and/or dehydrate raw sludge, excess sludge, digested sludge and any mixtures thereof derived from municipal sewage, human waste or general industrial waste water. However, as a result of a rise in the amount of sludge generation and the worse quality of the generated sludge in recent years, any known cationic polymer flocculating and/or dehydrating agent cannot effectively treat sludge if used alone. Additionally, the water content of dehydrated cake, the collectible ratio of suspended solids (hereinafter referred to as SS) and the exfoliativity of the cake from the filter cloth are currently not satisfactory and require improvement.

A number of proposals have been made to improve existing cationic polymer flocculating agents.

For instance, there have been proposed a copolymer containing as essential components acryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium salt and acryloyloxyethyldimethylbenzylammonium salt (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 62-262799), an amphoteric water-soluble copolymer of a cationic monomer having a tertiary or quaternary amino group and acrylic acid (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 56-118798), an amphoteric copolymer of a cationic monomer having a tertiary amino group, a cationic monomer having a quaternary amino group and (meth)acrylic acid (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 3-189000) and an amphoteric copolymer of an acrylate monomer having an amino group, a methacrylate monomer having an amino group and acrylic acid (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 3-293100).

Of these proposals, those for amphoteric polymers are attracting attention because they perform excellently in terms of flocculating effect.

Cationic water-soluble polymers are used as oil separating agents for the oil manufacturing process and the process of separating oil from oil-containing industrial waste water and treating it. Cationic water-soluble polymers are also used as drainage aids, retention aids and chemicals for recovering valuable substances from white water in the papermaking process.

Known conventional methods for manufacturing a cationic water-soluble polymer to be used as a flocculating agent for the above intermediary processes and the waste water treatment process, as an oil separating agent or a chemical agent for the papermaking process include stationary polymerization in an aqueous solution, emulsion polymerization of a water-in-oil type (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 54-102388) and suspension polymerization in a hydrophobic solvent (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 54-69196).

As a method of manufacturing a nonionic or an anionic water-soluble polymer, precipitation polymerization in an aqueous solution of ammonium sulfate is described in a patent document (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 50-70489).

However, with stationary polymerization in an aqueous solution, the process of polymerization has to be conducted with a monomer concentration of 10wt% or more in order to obtain a polymer having a large molecular weight and the polymerization product is in the form of water-containing gel, which is hardly soluble by itself so that it should be either diluted to a low concentration solution of 5wt% or less to increase the flowability or dried and powdered before it is marketed.

On the other hand, the polymerization product entails high transportation cost if it is marketed as a low concentration solution and consumes thermal energy at an enormous rate for drying if it is powdered. Additionally, three-dimensional cross-linking can take place to produce an water-insoluble portion in it if it is heated.

With emulsion polymerization of a water-in-oil type, the resulting product can become highly inflammable and the costly organic solvent is consumed.

With suspension polymerization in a hydrophobic solvent on the other hand, a tremendous cost needs to be invested for the manufacturing facility because it involves the use of highly inflammable substances such as cyclohexane, toluene, and so on.

While precipitation polymerization in an aqueous solution of ammonium sulfate is advantageous in terms of the low cost of the manufacturing facility, it is disadvantageous in that the produced polymer can agglomerate to a large mass that provides a handling problem.

In an attempt to overcome the above drawbacks, there has been proposed a method of manufacturing an easily flowable aqueous dispersion of a cationic polymer obtained by polymerizing a cationic monomer with stirring in an aqueous salt solution incapable of dissolving the produced polymer and in the presence of a polymer electrolyte dispersant soluble in said aqueous salt solution (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 61-123610).

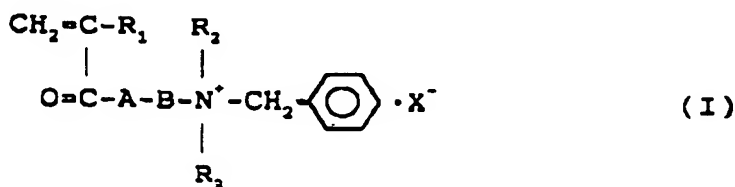
However, the disclosed technology is applicable only to an aqueous dispersion of a cationic polymer and no such technology that is applicable to an aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer has been known to date.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a stably storable and easily flowable aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer that can be used as a treating agent such as a chemical to be added to raw sludge, excess sludge, digested sludge or any mixtures thereof derived from municipal sewage, human waste or general industrial waste water in the process of flocculating such sludges, as a chemical to be added to such sludges for flocculating and/or dehydrating them before processing at a decanter, belt press, filter press or screw press dehydrators, as an oil separating agent to be used in an oil separating process for separating and treating oil from oil-containing industrial waste water, as a drainage aid to be used in a papermaking process, as a retention aid to be used in a papermaking process and as a chemical to be used for recovering valuable substances from white water in the papermaking process and a method of manufacturing the same as well as a treating agent comprising the same.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

As a result of intensive research efforts, the inventor of the present invention found that an aqueous dispersion obtained by polymerizing a mixture of monomers comprising a specific cationic monomer and an anionic monomer as essential components with stirring in an aqueous salt solution incapable of dissolving the produced polymer and in the presence of a polymer electrolyte dispersant soluble in said aqueous salt solution is stably storable, easily flowable and good for handling when the concentration of the produced amphoteric water-soluble polymer in the aqueous dispersion, the concentration of the salt, the concentration of the dispersant, the viscosity of the aqueous dispersion, and the average diameter of the particles of the amphoteric water-soluble polymer in the aqueous dispersion are respectively found within specific ranges. The inventor also found that such an aqueous dispersion can be easily manufactured by means of a known apparatus.

More specifically, according to a first aspect of the invention, there is provided a stably storable and easily flowable aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer obtained by polymerizing a mixture of monomers comprising a cationic monomer expressed by the following general formula (I),



, where A is O or NH; B is an alkyl group of 2-3 carbon atoms; R<sub>1</sub> is H or CH<sub>3</sub>; R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are each an alkyl group of 1~2 carbon atoms; X<sup>-</sup> is an anionic counter ion,

and an anionic monomer as essential components with stirring in an aqueous salt solution incapable of dissolving the produced polymer and in the presence of a polymer electrolyte dispersant soluble in said aqueous salt solution, said aqueous dispersion having characteristic properties which are that (1) the concentration of the amphoteric water-soluble polymer in the aqueous dispersion is 5wt% or more, that (2) the average particle diameter of the particles of the amphoteric water-soluble polymer in the aqueous dispersion is 0.1~150μm, that (3) the viscosity of the aqueous dispersion is 10~3000cp, that (4) the concentration of the salt in the aqueous dispersion is 15wt%-saturation concentration, and that

(5) the concentration of the dispersant in the aqueous dispersion based on the amphoteric water-soluble polymer is 1-15wt%.

According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of manufacturing a stably storable and easily flowable aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer, characterized in polymerizing a mixture of monomers comprising a cationic monomer expressed by the general formula (I) shown above and an anionic monomer as essential components with stirring in an aqueous salt solution incapable of dissolving the produced polymer and in the presence of a polymer electrolyte dispersant soluble in said aqueous salt solution.

According to a third aspect of the invention, there are provided a flocculating and/or dehydrating agent, an oil separating agent, a drainage aid, a retention aid and a chemical for recovering valuable substances from white water.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

An aqueous dispersion according to the invention contains an amphoteric water-soluble polymer at a high concentration equal to or higher than 5wt%, normally at a level between 5wt% and 40wt%. An aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to the invention contains said salt and said dispersant at respective specific ratios.

While an aqueous dispersion according to the invention contains an amphoteric water-soluble polymer at a high concentration, its viscosity is normally as low as 10~3000cp because the amphoteric water-soluble polymer is stably dispersed in the dispersion medium in the form of fine particles. Thus, it is easily flowable and has a characteristic feature of easy handling.

The average particle diameter of the particles of the amphoteric water-soluble polymer in an aqueous dispersion according to the invention is normally 0.1~150μm, preferably 0.1~50μm and more preferably 0.1~30μm. If the average particle diameter of the particles of the amphoteric water-soluble polymer exceeds 150μm, they can easily precipitate to damage the stable storability of the dispersion and require a long time before they are completely dissolved into water because of the large sizes of the particles of the amphoteric water-soluble polymer if the aqueous dispersion is mixed with water for use.

To the contrary, an aqueous dispersion according to the invention is stably storable and is free from the problem of agglomerating to a large mass even if stored at room temperature. Additionally, it is highly soluble to water for actual use.

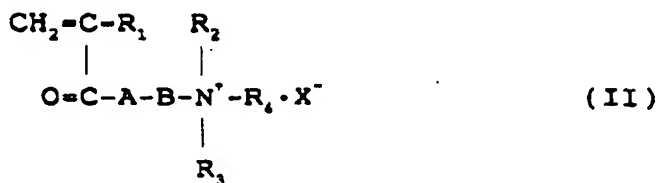
There are no specific limitations to the molecular weight of the amphoteric water-soluble polymer in an aqueous dispersion according to the invention. However, it preferably has a large molecular weight in view of the applications including a chemical to be added to raw sludge, excess sludge, digested sludge or any mixtures thereof derived from municipal sewage, human waste or general industrial waste water in the process of flocculating such sludge; a chemical to be added to such sludges for flocculating and/or dehydrating them before processing at to a decanter, belt press, filter press or screw press dehydrators, and a chemical in a papermaking process. When an aqueous dispersion according to the invention is dissolved in a 2wt% aqueous solution of ammonium sulfate to produce a concentration of 0.5wt% of the amphoteric water-soluble polymer, the viscosity of the produced solution (when measured with a Brookfield type viscometer at 25°C) is normally found within a range of 10~200cp.

For the purpose of the present invention, one or more than one cationic monomers expressed by the general formula (I) shown above are used as an essential component.

Typical examples of cationic monomers expressed by the general formula (I) above include

acryloyloxyethyltrimethylbenzylammonium chloride, methacryloyloxyethyltrimethylbenzylammonium chloride, acrylamidepropyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride and methacrylamidepropyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride.

For the purpose of the present invention, a cationic monomer expressed by the general formula (I) above and a cationic monomer expressed by the general formula (II),



, wherein A is O or NH; B is an alkyl group of 2~3 carbon atoms; R<sub>1</sub> is H or CH<sub>3</sub>; R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are each an alkyl group of 1~2 carbon atoms; R<sub>4</sub> is an alkyl group of 1~2 carbon atoms; X<sup>-</sup> is an anionic counter ion, may be copolymerized.

Typical examples of cationic monomers expressed by the general formula (II) above include (meth)acryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride, (meth)acrylamidepropyltrimethylammonium chloride, dimethylaminoethyl(meth)acrylate chloride or sulfate and dimethylaminopropyl(meth)acrylamide chloride or sulfate.

For the purpose of the present invention, an anionic monomer is used as an essential component with a cationic monomer as defined above. Examples of anionic monomers include itaconic acid and (meth)acrylic anionic monomers.

Typical examples of (meth)acrylic anionic monomers include (meth)acrylic acid, 2-acrylamide-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid, and so on.

For the purpose of the present invention, a mixture of ionic monomers as described above and (meth)acrylamide may be copolymerized.

However, in order to make the amphoteric water-soluble polymer remarkably show its characteristic features, the total mole % of ionic monomers including cationic and anionic monomers contained in the copolymer is preferably 5 mole % or more, and more preferably 10 mole % or more. If the total content of ionic monomers in the copolymer is less than 5 mole %, the copolymer performs poorly for flocculation, hydration and other functions.

As for the mole ratio of each ionic monomer, the total gram equivalent of cationic monomer(s) contained in the amphoteric copolymer is preferably greater than that of anionic monomer(s) contained therein because it is preferably that the copolymer contains more cationic groups than anionic groups.

In the present invention, monomers to be polymerized may be preferably dissolved in the aqueous salt solution.

However, in addition to the above described monomers, hydrophobic monomers such as acrylonitrile, methylacrylate, ethylacrylate, 2-ethylhexylacrylate and styrene can be used for copolymerization if the produced copolymer is water-soluble.

For the purpose of the present invention, the process of polymerization is conducted with stirring a mixture of monomers in an aqueous salt solution and in the presence of a dispersant. The concentration of the monomers is preferably 5wt% or more, more preferably 10wt% or more and most preferably 15~40wt%. If the concentration of the monomers is less than 5wt%, the concentration of the polymer in the aqueous dispersion becomes disadvantageously low.

For the purpose of the present invention, it is an essential requirement that the aqueous salt solution operating as a polymerization solvent and also as a dispersion medium does not dissolve the polymerization product or salts out the polymerization product.

For the purpose of the present invention, an optimum combination of the contents of the monomers of the amphoteric water-soluble polymer and the type and the concentration of the salt is essential. In other words, a combination with which the amphoteric water-soluble polymer is salted out to produce an aqueous dispersion is found within the scope of the present invention.

Examples of salts that can be used for the purpose of the present invention include polyvalent anionic salts such as sodium sulfate, ammonium sulfate, magnesium sulfate, aluminum sulfate and sodium dihydrogen phosphate, although other salts that do not dissolve the polymerization product can also be used.

The concentration of the salt in the reaction solution during the polymerization process can vary depending on the mole ratio of each cationic monomer expressed by the general formulae (I) or (II) or anionic monomer and the type of the salt used in the process and, therefore, is not subject to specific limitations.

However, the concentration of the salt in the reaction solution during the polymerization process is preferably between 15wt% based on the weight of the polymerization medium (which is defined as the weight of the reaction mixture minus the weight of monomers) and the saturated concentration, more preferably between 15wt% and 30wt%, and most preferably between 15wt% and 25wt%. If the concentration of the salt is lower than 15wt%, the viscosity of the reaction mixture becomes too high to make it difficult to successfully complete the polymerization process.

For the purpose of the present invention, although a salt is added to the solvent for polymerization at a time before the polymerization process, a part of the salt may alternatively be added to the produced aqueous dispersion after the completion of the polymerization process. The viscosity of the aqueous dispersion can become lower when part of the salt is added to the aqueous dispersion after the completion of the polymerization process than that when all the salts is added to the solvent for polymerization at a time before the polymerization process. The concentration of the salt based on the weight of the final aqueous dispersion after adding a part of it to the aqueous dispersion after the completion of the polymerization process is preferably between 15wt% and the saturated concentration and more preferably 15-25wt%.

Any combination of the components of the monomers of the amphoteric water-soluble polymer and the type and the concentration of the salt that does not cause the polymerization product to be salted out is out of the scope of the present invention.

For the purpose of the present invention, it is an essential requirement that the polymer electrolyte dispersant present in the polymerization process is soluble in the aqueous salt solution.

A cationic polymer electrolyte is preferably used for the polymer electrolyte dispersant because the total gram equivalent of cationic monomer(s) contained in the amphoteric copolymer is preferably greater than that of anionic monomer(s) contained therein.

Examples of cationic polymer electrolytes that can be used for the purpose of the present invention include a homopolymer or a copolymer of one or more than one monomers selected from cationic monomers including

dimethylaminoethyl(meth)acrylate chloride or sulfate,  
dimethylaminopropyl(meth)acrylamide chloride or sulfate,

(meth)acryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride,

(meth)acrylamidepropyltrimethylammonium chloride and

dimethyldiarylammonium chloride in a mole ratio of 50 mole % to 100 mole %, and acrylamide in a mole ratio of 50 mole % to 0 mole %.

The amount of the polymer electrolyte dispersant is about 1~15wt% and preferably 1~10wt% based on the total weight of monomer(s). If the amount is less than 1wt%, the Polymerization product cannot be obtained in a dispersed state and undesirably agglomerates to a large mass. If the amount exceeds 15wt%, the viscosity of the finally obtained aqueous dispersion is undesirably too high to lose an easy flowability.

For the purpose of the present invention, there are not specific limitations to the polymerization temperature so far as the polymerization initiator works properly at the selected temperature. Also, there are no limitations to the selection of a polymerization initiator and it may be selected from those of the redox type, those of the azo type and those of any other types.

Applications of the aqueous dispersion of the present invention include a chemical to be added to raw sludge, excess sludge, digested sludge or any mixtures thereof derived from municipal sewage, human waste or general industrial waste water in the process of flocculating such sludges, a chemical to be added to such sludges for flocculating and/or dehydrating them before processing at a decanter, belt press, filter press or screw press dehydrators, an oil separating agent to be used in an oil separating process for separating and treating oil from oil-containing industrial waste water, a drainage aid to be used in a papermaking process, a retention aid to be used in a papermaking process, and a chemical to be used for recovering valuable substances from white water in the papermaking process.

Since an aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to the invention is a copolymer comprising a cationic monomer expressed by the general formula (I) shown above and an appropriate anionic monomer within each molecule, it shows an excellent flocculating effect if compared with conventional cationic and amphoteric water-soluble polymers because of the particular synergetic effects of the polymer. It also shows a strong affinity to oils.

Usually, any of such general cationic or amphoteric water-soluble polymers is dissolved and diluted in an aqueous solution to a predetermined low concentration (polymer concentration: about 0.2%) before use. Since an aqueous dispersion according to the invention contains fine particles of a polymer having a small diameter and hence has a low viscosity, an excellent flowability and a high dissolution speed, it can effectively be used for automatically dissolving systems of a variety of industrial facilities. Additionally, since an aqueous dispersion of a polymer according to the invention has an excellent solubility, it can be directly added to waste water, sludge and papermaking processes.

When an aqueous dispersion according to the invention is used for waste water treatment or for oil separation, the dosage is usually 0.1-2% based on the solid content of waste water or the oil content. When it is used as an additive in a papermaking process, the dosage is usually 0.001-0.1% based on the total pulp weight.

An aqueous dispersion according to the invention is stably storable, easily flowable and good for handling when the concentration of the produced amphoteric water-soluble polymer in the aqueous dispersion, the concentration of the salt, the concentration of the dispersant, the viscosity of the aqueous dispersion, and the average diameter of the particles of the amphoteric water-soluble polymer in the aqueous dispersion are respectively found within specific ranges.

An aqueous dispersion according to the invention can be easily manufactured by polymerizing a mixture of monomers including a cationic monomer expressed by the general formula (I) shown above and an anionic monomer with stirring in an aqueous salt solution and in the presence of a polymer electrolyte dispersant by means of a known apparatus.

For the purpose of the present invention, an aqueous salt solution is used in order to prevent the polymerization product from being dissolved and salt it out. While the operating mechanism of a polymer electrolyte dispersant employed for the purpose of the present invention is sufficiently clear yet, it may operate as protective colloid that prevent particles of the polymerization product from adhering to each other.

A cationic monomer expressed by the general formula (I) above has a strongly hydrophobic benzyl group bonded to an amino group so that, it may be assumed, consequently the obtained polymerization product is hardly soluble in an aqueous salt solution, although it is a water-soluble polymer.

If an aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to the invention is used as a flocculating and dehydrating agent, it shows an excellent flocculating effect due to the particular synergetic effects of the polymer if compared with general cationic and amphoteric water-soluble polymers because it is a copolymer comprising a cationic monomer expressed by the general formula (I) shown above and an appropriate anionic monomer within each molecule. It also shows a strong affinity to oils.

Since an aqueous dispersion according to the invention shows an excellent solubility if compared with any existing conventional cationic or amphoteric water-soluble polymers, it can be added directly to waste water, sludge and paper-making processes as a flocculating and dehydrating agent, as an oil separating agent, as a drainage aid, as a retention aid and as a chemical to be used for recovering valuable substances from white water of papermaking.

The present invention will be described in greater detail by way of examples hereinafter, although the scope of the present invention is by no means limited by the following examples.

#### Example 1

4.2g of a homopolymer of acryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride as a dispersant and 84.0g of sodium sulfate were dissolved in 303.2g of ion-exchanged water in a 1-liter five-necked separable flask equipped with a stirrer, a thermometer, a reflux condenser and a nitrogen inlet. 49.79g (85 mole %) of acrylamide, 27.8g of 80% aqueous solution of acryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride (monomer content 22.24g; 10 mole %) and 2.97g (5 mole %) of acrylic acid were added thereto, followed by heating them to 50°C and the air inside was displaced with nitrogen. 2.0g of 1% aqueous solution of 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane)chloride was further added thereto as a polymerization initiator and the polymerizing operation was conducted with stirring at 50°C for 10 hours to obtain a polymer in the form of fine particles dispersed in the aqueous salt solution.

The viscosity of the aqueous dispersion fell to a final viscosity of 110cp when 26g of sodium sulfate was added to the reaction mixture.

When the reaction product was dissolved into 2% aqueous solution of ammonium sulfate to obtain 0.5% solution of the polymer, the obtained solution showed a viscosity of 56cp (hereinafter so-called "0.5% aqueous salt solution viscosity").

Further, all the viscosity measurements shown in this specification were carried out at 25°C by means of a Brookfield viscometer.

When the final aqueous dispersion was viewed through an optical microscope, independent fine particles having an average particle diameter of 5µm were observed. After having been hermetically sealed and stored at room temperature for a month, it was examined again through an optical microscope to find independent fine particles same as those observed immediately after the manufacturing. No mutual adhesion of fine particles was observed. Thus, it was proved that particles of the polymer in the aqueous dispersion would not agglomerate and remain in a dispersed state if the solution is stored for a prolonged period of time.

Table 1 summarizes the conditions of polymerization and the types and amounts of the added salts in the examples.

[Table 1]

POLYMERIZING CONDITIONS																					ADDITIONAL SALT	
Amount of Polymerizing Solution (g)	Polymerizing Solution Monomer (g)	Cationic Monomer						Anionic Monomer				Other Monomer		Salt		Dispersant			Type Amount			
		Formula (I)		Formula (II)		Charge	Cationic Gram	Charge	Anionic		Type (g)	mol	Type (g)	mol	Based On Type (g)	wtx solvent	Based On Type (g)	wtx monomer				
		Type	(g)	mol Type (g)	(%)				Type	(g)										mol	(%)	
		Type	(g)	mol Type (g)	(%)				Type	(g)										mol	(%)	
		Type	(g)	mol Type (g)	(%)				Type	(g)										mol	(%)	Type
1	474	75	DMABC 22.24	10	0	0	0.083	AAc	2.97	5	0.041	AAm	49.79	85	(1)	84	21.05	(3)	4.2	5.6	(1)	26
2	475	100	DMBC 37.31	17	DMPO 20.76	13	0.232	IA	7.55	7.5	0.116	AAm	34.36	52.5	(2)	80	21.33	(3)	5.0	5.0	(2)	25
3	475	100	DMABC 54.71	30	DMC 13.40	10	0.258	AMPS	6.68	5	0.032	AAm	25.21	55	(2)	80	21.33	(4)	7.0	7.0	(2)	25
4	475	100	DMABC 52.08	30	DMO 24.93	20	0.322	AAc	9.28	20	0.129	AAm	13.72	30	(2)	80	21.33	(3)	5.0	5.0	(2)	25
5	485	125	DMABC 75.77	40	DMO 27.20	20	0.472	IA	4.57	5	0.070	AAm	17.47	35	(2)	75	20.83	(3)	5.0	4.0	(2)	15
6	485	175	DMBC 65.17	45	DMC 20.77	15	0.400	AAc	12.01	25	0.167	AAm	7.11	15	(2)	75	20.83	(3)	2.5	4.0	(2)	15
7	475	100	DMABC 52.08	30	DMO 24.93	20	0.322	AAc	9.28	20	0.129	AAm	13.72	30	(2)	80	21.33	(3)	10.0	10.0	(2)	25
8	475	100	DMABC 52.08	30	DMO 24.93	20	0.322	AAc	9.28	20	0.129	AAm	13.72	30	(2)	80	21.33	(3)	15.0	15.0	(2)	25
9	500	100	DMABC 52.08	30	DMO 24.93	20	0.322	AAc	9.28	20	0.129	AAm	13.72	30	(2)	105	26.25	(3)	5.0	5.0	none	-
1	500	100	-	0	DMO 73.05	50	0.378	AAc	10.87	20	0.151	AAm	16.46	30	(2)	105	26.25	(3)	5.0	5.0	none	-
2	500	100	DMABC 52.08	30	DMO 24.93	20	0.322	AAc	9.28	20	0.129	AAm	13.72	30	(2)	50	12.50	(3)	5.0	5.0	none	-
3	500	100	DMABC 52.08	30	DMO 24.93	20	0.322	AAc	9.28	20	0.129	AAm	13.72	30	(2)	105	26.25	(3)	0.5	0.5	none	-
4	500	100	DMABC 52.08	30	DMO 24.93	20	0.322	AAc	9.28	20	0.129	AAm	13.72	30	(2)	105	26.25	(3)	20.0	20.0	none	-
Example																						
Comparative																						
Example																						

In Table 1, the abbreviated marks are represented as follows:  
DMABC: acryloyloxyethyltrimethylbenzylammonium chloride



DMBC: methacryloyloxyethyltrimethylbenzylammonium chloride

DMPBC: acrylamidepropyltrimethylbenzylammonium chloride

DMPQ: acrylamidepropyltrimethylammonium chloride

DMC: methacryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride

5 DMQ: acryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride

AAm: acrylamide

AAc: acrylic acid

IA: itaconic acid

AMPS: 2-acrylamide-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid

10

(1)  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$

(2)  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$

(3) p-DMQ: polyacryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride

(4) p-DMC: polymethacryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride

15 (5) p-DMDAC: polydimethyldiarylammonium chloride

Table 2 summarizes the amounts and some of the properties of the final aqueous dispersions obtained in the examples.

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

[Table 2]

		Weight of Final Dispersion (g)	Properties of Aqueous Dispersion						
			Total Amount of Salts		Viscosity of Final Dispersion (cp)	0.5% Aqueous Salt Solution Viscosity (cp)	Average Particle Diameter (μm)	Stability	Time for Complete Dissolution (min.)
			Amount (g)	wt% based on Final Dispersion (wt%)					
Example	1	500	110	22.0	110	56	5	No adhesion of particles after 1 month	20
	2	500	105	21.0	230	75	8	ditto	20
	3	500	105	21.0	650	71	8	ditto	20
	4	500	105	21.0	300	68	15	ditto	20
	5	500	90	18.0	450	55	10	ditto	20
	6	500	90	18.0	250	45	10	ditto	20
	7	500	105	21.0	1200	63	10	ditto	20
	8	500	105	21.0	2300	65	10	ditto	20
	9	500	105	21.0	2500	66	120	ditto	40
Comparative Example	1	500	105	21.0	mass				
	2	500	50	10.0	mass				
	3	500	105	21.0	150	46	5000	particles adhered to each other to form a mass after 1 day	120
	4	500	105	21.0	8500	38	60	No adhesion of particles after 1 month	90

The aqueous dispersions were tested for solubility in a manner as described below and rated in terms of the time spent for dissolution.

For each test, 200g of distilled water was put into a 300ml beaker and stirred with a magnetic stirrer at a rate of 1000rpm to produce a voluted water flow. The aqueous dispersion was then added to the distilled water by means of a syringe to such an amount that made the concentration of the polymer equal to 0.2% and the time required for the polymer to completely dissolve into the distilled water and become evenly transparent if viewed with eyes was measured. The times required for complete dissolution are also shown in Table 2.

In each of Examples 2~9 and Comparative Examples 1~4 described below, the weight of the finally obtained aqueous dispersion was 500g.

#### Examples 2-6

For each example, an aqueous dispersion was prepared by polymerization by the method same as that of Example 1 except that the conditions listed in Table 1 were used for polymerization. The type and the amount of the salt added to the obtained aqueous dispersion to reduce the viscosity of the solution is also shown in Table 1. Some of the properties of the aqueous dispersions obtained in these examples are also summarized in Table 2.

Examples 7-8

The monomers and the salt of Example 4 were used for polymerization with the same respective amounts and concentration for each of these examples to produce respective aqueous dispersions except that the amount of the dispersant was increased to 10g (10% based on the monomers) in Example 7 and to 15g (15% based on the monomers) in Example 8. The types and the amounts of the salt added to the obtained aqueous dispersion to reduce the viscosity of the solution of each example are also shown in Table 1. Some of the properties of the aqueous dispersions obtained in these examples are also summarized in Table 2.

Example 9

The monomers, the salt and the dispersant of Example 4 were used for polymerization with the same respective amounts and concentrations for this example except that the amount of the salt used at the time of polymerization and that of the salt added to the aqueous dispersion after the polymerizing operation of Example 4 were collectively used at the time of the polymerizing operation to realize a high concentration of the salt for the polymerizing operation in this Example. Table 1 summarizes the conditions of polymerization of this example. Some of the properties of the aqueous dispersion obtained in this example are also summarized in Table 2.

While the final aqueous dispersion showed a certain degree of flowability, its viscosity was 2500cp or a value higher than that of the aqueous dispersion of Example 4. Thus, it was found that the viscosity of the final aqueous dispersion effectively falls if part of the salt is added after the completion of polymerization. Additionally, since particles in the aqueous dispersion had a relatively large average particle diameter, a longer time was required for complete dissolution.

Comparative Example 1 (for comparison with Example 9)

5.0g of a homopolymer of acryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride as a dispersant and 105.0g of ammonium sulfate were dissolved in 269.74g of ion-exchanged water in the separable flask of Example 1. 16.08g (30 mole %) of acrylamide, 91.31g of 80% aqueous solution of acryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride (monomer content 73.05g; 50 mole %) and 10.87g (20 mole %) of acrylic acid were added thereto, followed by heating them to 50°C and the air inside was displaced with nitrogen. No monomer corresponding to the general formula (I) was used. 2.0g of 1% aqueous solution of 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane)chloride was further added thereto as a polymerization initiator and the polymerizing operation was conducted with stirring at 50°C. As the polymerization proceeded, the system increased its viscosity and, after about an hour, it was impossible to stir it any further. Finally, the produced polymer agglomerated to a large mass and no polymer in a dispersed state was obtained. Table 1 summarizes the conditions of polymerization of this example. Some of the results of polymerization are also summarized in Table 2.

Comparative Example 2 (for comparison with Example 9)

5.0g of a homopolymer of acryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride as a dispersant was dissolved in 323.74g of ion-exchanged water in the separable flask of Example 1, to which 50g of ammonium sulfate (12.5% based on the solvent, 10.0% based on the final product), an amount smaller than 105.0g of Example 9, was added. As in the case of Example 9, 13.72g (30 mole %) of acrylamide, 65.1g of 80% aqueous solution of acryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride (monomer content 52.08g; 30 mole %), 31.16g of 80% aqueous solution of acryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride (monomer content 24.93g; 20 mole %) and 9.28g (20 mole %) of acrylic acid were added thereto, followed by heating them to 50°C and the air inside was displaced with nitrogen. 2.0g of 1% aqueous solution of 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane)chloride was further added thereto as a polymerization initiator and the polymerizing operation was conducted with stirring at 50°C. As the polymerization proceeded, the system increased its viscosity and, after about an hour, it was impossible to stir it any further. Finally, the produced polymer agglomerated to a large mass and no polymer in a dispersed state was obtained. Table 1 summarizes the conditions of polymerization of this example. Some of the results of polymerization are also summarized in Table 2.

Comparative Example 3 (for comparison with Example 9)

105.0g of ammonium sulfate was put into a separable flask of Example 1 and 273.24g of ion-exchanged water was added thereto. 0.5g of a homopolymer of acryloyloxyethyltrimethyl ammonium chloride (0.5% based on the monomers), or an amount smaller than 5.0g of Example 9, was dissolved as a dispersant therein. As in the case of Example 9, 13.72g (30 mole %) of acrylamide, 65.1g of 80% aqueous solution of acryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride (monomer content 52.08g; 30 mole %), 31.16g of 80% aqueous solution of acryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride (monomer content 24.93g; 20 mole %) and 9.28g (20 mole %) of acrylic acid were added thereto, followed by heating them to 50°C and the air inside was displaced with nitrogen. 2.0g of 1% aqueous solution of 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopro-

pane)chloride was further added thereto as a polymerization initiator and the polymerizing operation was conducted for 10 hours with stirring at 50°C to produce a precipitate of polymer particles having an average particle diameter of 5mm (5000μm) in the aqueous salt solution.

When quietly left overnight, the particles of the polymer adhered to each other and could not be dispersed if stirred.

Table 1 summarizes the conditions of polymerization of this example. Some of the properties of the product obtained in this example are also summarized in Table 2.

0.5g of the particulate product having an average particle diameter of 5mm was dissolved into distilled water and the time required for the polymer to completely dissolve into the distilled water and become evenly transparent if viewed with eyes was measured. The time required for complete dissolution is also shown in Table 2. The particles took 2 hours for dissolution like comparable ordinary powdery products.

#### Comparative Example 4 (for comparison with Example 9)

The monomers and the salt of Example 9 were used for polymerization with the same respective amounts and concentration except that the amount of the dispersant was increased to 20g (20% based on the monomers).

The viscosity of the final aqueous dispersion was as high as 8500cp and did not practically show any flowability.

Table 1 summarizes the conditions of polymerization of this example. Some of the properties of the product obtained in this example are also summarized in Table 2.

The time required for complete dissolution was measured as in the case of Example 1 and the result is also shown in Table 2. While the average particle diameter of the particles in the aqueous dispersion was relatively small, they dropped in the form of solid masses because of its remarkably high viscosity when tried to be injected into distilled water by means of a syringe. Thus the net result was same as the case of dissolving large particles of a polymer.

#### Example 10 A Flocculating and Dehydrating Agent

The aqueous dispersion prepared in Example 4 was applied to sludge in a municipal sewage treatment facility to test the flocculating and dehydrating effect of the agent.

The test was conducted in the following procedure. 200ml of sludge was put into a 500ml beaker and then a pre-determined amount of an aqueous solution dissolving the aqueous dispersion prepared in Example 4 to have a polymer concentration of 0.2% was added thereto. The solution was stirred for 20 seconds by means of a stirring rod equipped at the front end with three round sticks with a diameter of 5mm and a length of 20mm, which was rotated at a rate of 200rpm. The flocculated sludge was filtered with a nylon filter of 60 mesh by gravity filtering and the amount of the filtered water was measured 20 seconds after the filtering operation. Meanwhile, the sludge was held between a pair of 30cm square polyester monofilament filter cloths, which was then by turn held between a pair of polyvinylchloride panel provided with drain grooves and pressed for 30 seconds in order to remove the water content therefrom by means of a hydraulic press unit having a piston diameter of 20mm, maintaining a piston pressure of 50kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Finally, the water content of the dehydrated sludge was determined from the weight of the dehydrated sludge and the weight of the solidified sludge after drying it at 120°C for 3 hours.

An identical test was conducted on samples for comparison. For comparative sample 1, an aqueous dispersion of a cationic water-soluble polymer prepared by the method described in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 61-123610 (copolymer with a mole ratio of DMABC:DMQ:AAM=30:20:50, 0.5% aqueous salt solution viscosity of 63cp) was used, while for comparative sample 2, a commercially available powdery amphoteric water-soluble polymer (copolymer with a mole ratio of DMQ:AAC:AAM=50:20:30, 0.5% aqueous salt solution viscosity of 65cp) was used.

Table 3 summarizes the obtained results.

The amounts of the added polymers are expressed in terms of wt% based on the weight of the solidified sludge.

[Table 3]

Sample	Filtered Water(ml)	Water Content(%)
Example 4	115	78.6
Comparative Sample 1	98	81.5
Comparative Sample 2	103	80.7
Remarks: Solidified Sludge: 1.8%, Added Polymer: 1.2%		

An aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer of Example 4 obviously showed an improved flocculating effect and produced solidified sludge with an improved water content when compared with Samples 1 and 2. This may be due to the synergetic effects of the cationic monomer having a benzyl group and the anionic monomer of the polymer of the invention.

#### Example 11 An Oil Separating Agent

The aqueous dispersions of amphoteric water-soluble polymers prepared in Example 5 and Example 6 were applied to saline water containing oil discharged in a crude oil exploiting operation to test their oil separating effects.

For each test, 1 liter of Arabian crude oil was added to 10 liter of imitated saline water (obtained by adding KCl by 37mg/liter,  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  by 50mg/liter,  $\text{CaCl}_2$  by 36mg/liter,  $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  by 50mg/liter and  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  by 743mg/liter to distilled water to regulate the salinity) and the mixture was stirred in a mixer at a rate of 10000rpm for 10 minutes and was allowed to stand for 1 minutes. The turbid oil-containing water of the lower layer was separated as imitated waste water.

The test was conducted in the following procedure. 500ml of the imitated waste water was put into a 1000ml beaker and stirred by means of a jar tester revolving at a rate of 200rpm. Thereafter, a predetermined amount of an aqueous solution dissolving the aqueous dispersion prepared in Example 5 to have a polymer concentration of 0.1% was added thereto and the mixture was stirred for another 30 seconds, when the rate of revolution was reduced to 50rpm to see the average particle diameter of the formed flocks. After terminating the stirring operation, the mixture was allowed to stand for five minutes and then a lower portion of the liquid mixture was extracted to measure the turbidity (according to JIS KO101) and the oil content.

Meanwhile, an identical test was conducted on the aqueous dispersion prepared in Example 6 and samples for comparison. For comparative sample 3, an aqueous dispersion of a cationic water-soluble polymer prepared by the method described in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 61-123610 (copolymer with a mole ratio of DMAC:DMQ:AAM=40:20:40, 0.5% aqueous salt solution viscosity of 60cp) was used, while for comparative sample 4, a commercially available powdery amphoteric water-soluble polymer (copolymer with a mole ratio of DMQ:AAC:AAM=60:20:20, 0.5% aqueous salt solution viscosity of 48cp) was used.

Table 4 summarizes the obtained results.

The amounts of the added polymers are expressed in terms of weight based on the volume of the imitated waste water.

[Table 4]

Sample	Dosage (mg/l)	Flock Size (mm)	Turbidity (degree)	Oil Content (mg/l)
not added	-	-	3820	540
Example 5	3	3.0	600	93
	5	4.0	470	84
	7	4.0	450	81
Example 6	3	3.0	620	95
	5	3.5	550	89
	7	4.0	460	85
Comparative Sample 3	3	1.0	1100	195
	5	2.0	830	158
	7	2.5	720	116
Comparative Sample 4	3	1.0	1500	270
	5	1.0	1410	256
	7	1.5	1290	220

It is clear that the aqueous dispersions of an amphoteric water-soluble polymers of Example 5 and Example 6 showed improved flocculating and oil separating effects when compared with Comparative Samples 3 and 4. This may be due to the synergetic effects of the cationic monomer having a benzyl group and the anionic monomer of the polymer of the invention.

**Example 12 A Drainage Aid**

A drainage test was conducted on paper stuff for the liner of corrugated board (prepared by adding a liquid alum, a sizing agent and a paper strength agent to the recycled pulp of from corrugated board having 420ml of Canadian Standard Freeness value (hereinafter called "CSF value") by 3%, 0.1% and 0.2% respectively).

The test was conducted in the following procedure. The liner stuff was diluted with white water to a pulp concentration of 0.3% (pH=5.5). Then, 1000ml of the diluted stuff was put into a 1000ml measuring cylinder and a predetermined amount of an aqueous solution dissolving the aqueous dispersion prepared in Example 2 to have a polymer concentration of 0.1% was added thereto. Subsequently, the measuring cylinder was turned around three times for mixing and the mixture was then put into a Canadian Standard freeness tester to measure the amount of the drainage coming out of a lateral pipe.

A similar test was also conducted with each of the aqueous dispersions of Examples 3 and 4 and the polymers of Comparative Samples 1 and 2 described earlier.

Table 5 summarizes the test results.

[Table 5]

The Amount of Drainage (CSF value; ml)			
Sample	Dosage of Drainage Aid (based on the weight of pulp)		
	100ppm	200ppm	300ppm
Example 2	450	510	560
Example 3	440	500	550
Example 4	445	505	555
Comparative Sample 1	420	450	480
Comparative Sample 2	415	430	450
Remarks: CSF value when no agent was added=390ml			

**Example 13 A Drainage Aid**

A drainage test was conducted on paper stuff for the corrugating medium of corrugated board (mixed pulp prepared from 90% of recycled pulp from corrugated board and 10% of recycled pulp from newspaper, CSF=400ml).

The test was conducted in the following procedure. The paper stuff was diluted with white water to a pulp concentration of 1%. Then, 420ml of the diluted stuff was put into a 1000ml beaker and a liquid alum and a paper strength agent were added respectively by 3% and 0.2% (based on the weight of pulp) with stirring the pulp solution by means of a stirrer at a rate of 600rpm. Then, a predetermined amount of an aqueous solution dissolving the aqueous dispersion prepared in Example 2 to have a polymer concentration of 0.1% was added thereto. Subsequently, a wet sheet was made on a 40 mesh wire of a TAPPI standard sheet machine at a rate of 100g/m<sup>2</sup> of basis weight. The prepared wet paper was set between a pair of felts and dehydrated by means of a test calendar press unit. After the dehydration, the water content of the wet paper sheets was measured.

A similar test was also conducted with each of the aqueous dispersions of Examples 3 and 4 and the polymers of Comparative Samples 1 and 2 described earlier.

Table 6 summarizes the test results.

[Table 6]

Water Content (%)			
Sample	Dosage of Drainage Aid (based on the weight pulp)		
	200ppm	300ppm	400ppm
Example 2	64.2	63.9	63.5
Example 3	64.0	63.7	63.2
Example 4	64.1	63.8	63.4
Comparative Sample 1	65.0	64.5	64.0
Comparative Sample 2	65.2	64.8	64.5
Remarks: water content when no agent was added=66.0%			

#### Example 14 A Drainage Aid

A drainage test was conducted on paper stuff for the middle ply of white lined chipboard (mixed pulp prepared from 90% of recycled pulp from corrugated board and 10% of recycled pulp from newspaper, CSF=180ml).

The test was conducted in the following procedure. The paper stuff was diluted with white water to a pulp concentration of 0.3%, to which a liquid alum was added by 3% (based on the weight of pulp) to obtain a pH value of 6.80. Thereafter, the steps of Example 12 were followed.

A similar test was also conducted with each of the aqueous dispersions of Examples 3 and 4 and the polymers of Comparative Samples 1 and 2 described earlier.

Table 7 summarizes the test results.

[Table 7]

The Amount of Drainage (CSF value; ml)			
Sample	Dosage of Drainage Aid (based on the weight of pulp)		
	100ppm	200ppm	300ppm
Example 2	325	365	420
Example 3	310	350	405
Example 4	320	360	410
Comparative Sample 1	275	315	370
Comparative Sample 2	260	300	350
Remarks: CSF value when no agent was added=150ml			

#### Example 15 A Retention Aid

A retention test was conducted on paper stuff of stock inlet for an acidic mechanical woodpulp paper (GP=40%, DIP=45%, BKP=15%, pH=4.80, SS=7967ppm, ash content=727ppm) by means of a Britt-type dynamic jar tester.

The test was conducted in the following procedure. 500ml of the paper stuff of stock inlet was put into a Britt-type dynamic jar tester. Then, a predetermined amount of an aqueous solution dissolving the aqueous dispersion prepared in Example 2 to have a polymer concentration of 0.1% was added to the paper stuff of stock inlet as a retention aid with stirring the inlet material at a rate of 1500rpm. 30 seconds after the addition of the retention aid, the white water sampling

cock was opened to allow white water to flow through a wire (200 mesh). The white water was thrown away for the initial 10 seconds and then collected for the succeeding 30 seconds and the SS concentration and the ash content of the collected white water were measured.

A similar test was conducted on samples. For comparative sample 5, an aqueous dispersion of a cationic water-soluble polymer prepared by the method described in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 61-123610 (copolymer with a mole ratio of DMABC:DMQ:AAM=20:10:70, 0.5% aqueous salt solution viscosity of 58cp) was used, while for comparative sample 6, a commercially available powdery amphoteric water-soluble polymer (copolymer with a mole ratio of DMQ:AAC:AAM=30:10:60, 0.5% aqueous salt solution viscosity of 62cp) was used.

Tables 8 and 9 summarily show the obtained results.

The retention ratio was calculated by the following equations.

$$\text{Total One Pass Retention} = \frac{(\text{SS of stuff inlet}) - (\text{SS of white water})}{(\text{SS of stuff inlet})} \times 100(\%)$$

$$\text{Filler One Pass Retention} = \frac{(\text{ash content of stuff inlet}) - (\text{ash content of white water})}{(\text{ash content of stuff inlet})} \times 100(\%)$$

[Table 8]

Total One Pass Retention (%)			
Sample	Dosage of Retention Aid (based on the weight of pulp)		
	100ppm	200ppm	300ppm
Example 2	60.0	65.3	66.9
Comparative Sample 5	58.9	60.6	62.3
Comparative Sample 6	58.4	59.6	61.8
Remarks: Total Retention when no agent was added=52.8%			

[Table 9]

Filler One Pass Retention (%)			
Sample	Dosage of Retention Aid (based on the weight of pulp)		
	100ppm	200ppm	300ppm
Example 2	20.1	26.8	32.0
Comparative Sample 5	16.6	18.1	23.0
Comparative Sample 6	15.5	16.2	19.8
Remarks: Filler Retention when no agent was added=8.8%			

#### Example 16 A Retention Aid

A retention test using a Britt-type dynamic jar teeter was conducted on paper stuff of stock inlet for a neutral paper (pulp LBKP, CSF=400ml, calcium carbonate, a liquid alum, cationic starch and a neutral sizing agent were added respectively by 13%, 0.5%, 0.5% and 0.5% based on the weight of pulp, pH=7.70, SS=9200ppm, ash content=1265ppm), to which a predetermined amount of an aqueous solution dissolving the aqueous dispersion prepared in Example 1 to have a polymer concentration of 0.1% was added as in the case of Example 15.

A similar test was conducted on samples. For comparative sample 7, an aqueous dispersion of a cationic water-soluble polymer prepared by the method described in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 61-123610 (copolymer



with a mole ratio of DMABC:AAm=10:90, 0.5% aqueous salt solution viscosity of 55cp) was used, while for comparative sample 8, a commercially available powdery amphoteric water-soluble polymer (copolymer with a mole ratio of DMQ:AAc:AAm=10:5:85, 0.5% aqueous salt solution viscosity of 58cp) was used.

Tables 10 and 11 summarily show the obtained results. The retention ratio was calculated by the above equations.

[Table 10]

Total One Pass Retention (%)			
Sample	Dosage of Retention Aid (based on the weight of pulp)		
	100ppm	150ppm	200ppm
Example 1	76.2	78.3	82.2
Comparative Sample 7	72.5	75.5	78.2
Comparative Sample 8	72.0	75.2	78.0
Remarks : Total Retention when no agent was added=68.5%			

[Table 11]

Filler One Pass Retention (%)			
Sample	Dosage of Retention Aid (based on the weight of pulp)		
	100ppm	150ppm	200ppm
Example 1	33.5	40.0	45.2
Comparative Sample 7	25.8	31.2	34.6
Comparative Sample 8	25.0	29.4	33.2
Remarks : Filler Retention when no agent was added=18.0%			

#### Example 17 A Chemical for Recovering Valuable Substances from White Water

A flocculating effect test was conducted on white paper in a papermaking process for manufacturing acidic chemi-cal pulp paper (pH=5.70, SS=1680mg/liter) by means of a jar tester.

The test was conducted in the following procedure. 500ml of white water was put into a 1000ml beaker and stirred at a rate of 200rpm by means of a jar tester. Then, a predetermined amount of an aqueous solution dissolving the aqueous dispersion prepared in Example 2 to have a polymer concentration of 0.1% was added thereto and the mixture was stirred for another 30 seconds. Then, the rate of revolution was reduced to 100rpm and stirred for 30 seconds. Thereafter, the rate of revolution was further reduced to 50rpm and stirred for 60 seconds before the operation of the jar tester was stopped. After terminating the stirring operation, the mixture was allowed to stand for one minute and then a 200ml of the supernatant was extracted to measure the SS of the solution. Additionally, the average flock size and the setting velocity of the flock were observed after the agitation.

A similar test was conducted on each of Comparative Samples 5 and 6.

Table 12 summarized the test results. The amounts of the polymer added to white water are based on the volume of white water.

[Table 12]

Sample	Dosage (mg/l)	Flock Size (mm)	Supernatant SS (mg/l)	Setting Velocity (visual observation)
Example 2	0.5	2.0	25	slightly bad
	1.0	4.5	12	good
	2.0	7.0	3	excellent
Comparative Sample 5	0.5	0.5	88	very bad
	1.0	1.5	43	slightly bad
	2.0	3.0	18	good
Comparative Sample 6	0.5	0.5	72	very bad
	1.0	2.0	38	slightly bad
	2.0	3.5	15	good

#### Example 18 A Chemical for Recovering Valuable Substances from White Water

A flocculating effect test was conducted on white paper in a papermaking process for manufacturing neutral paper for plain paper copy (pH=7.20, SS=1960mg/liter) by means of a jar tester, using the aqueous dispersion of Example 1 and Comparative Samples 7 and 8 described above as in the case of Example 17.

Table 13 summarized the test results.

[Table 13]

Sample	Dosage (mg/l)	Flock Size (mm)	Supernatant SS (mg/l)	Setting Velocity (visual observation)
Example 1	1.0	5.0	8	good
Comparative Sample 7	1.0	2.0	35	slightly bad
Comparative Sample 8	1.0	1.5	68	slightly bad

Since an aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to the invention is obtained by polymerizing a mixture of monomers comprising a specific cationic monomer and an anionic monomer as essential components with stirring in an aqueous salt solution incapable of dissolving the produced polymer and in the presence of a polymer electrolyte dispersant soluble in said aqueous salt solution, it is stably storable, easily flowable and good for handling when the concentration of the produced amphoteric water-soluble polymer in the aqueous dispersion, the concentration of the salt, the concentration of the dispersant, the viscosity of the aqueous dispersion, and the average diameter of the particles of the amphoteric water-soluble polymer in the aqueous dispersion are respectively found within specific ranges.

An aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to the invention can be easily manufactured by means of an appropriate known apparatus. Additionally, it can resolve the problems of any existing comparable aqueous dispersions in terms of the use of organic solvent, the need of heating and drying and the high cost of transportation due to a low concentration.

Since an aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to the invention comprises fine particles with a small particle diameter to make it lowly viscous, easily flowable and quickly soluble, applications of the polymerization product of the present invention include a chemical to be added to raw sludge, excess sludge, digested sludge or any mixtures thereof derived from municipal sewage, human waste or general industrial waste water in the process of flocculating such sludges, a chemical to be added to such sludges for flocculating and/or dehydrating them before processing at a decanter, belt press, filter press or screw press dehydrators, an oil separating agent to be used in an oil separating process for separating and treating oil from oil-containing industrial waste water, a drainage aid to

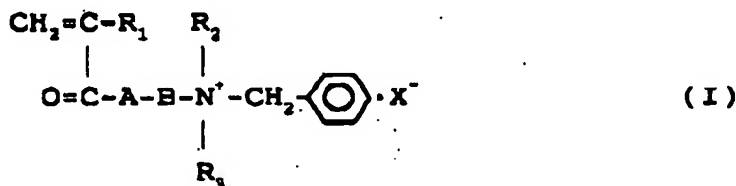
be used in a papermaking process, a retention aid to be used in a papermaking process and a chemical to be used for recovering valuable substances from white water in the papermaking process. Additionally, it can effectively be used for automatically dissolving systems of a variety of industrial facilities or it can greatly contribute to automatization of various facilities. Additionally, since an aqueous dispersion of a polymer according to the invention has an excellent solubility, it can be directly added to waste water, sludge or papermaking processes. Still additionally, since an aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to the invention is a copolymer comprising a cationic monomer expressed by the general formula (I) shown above and an appropriate anionic monomer within each molecule, it shows an excellent flocculating effect if compared with conventional cationic and amphoteric water-soluble polymers because of the particular synergetic effects of the polymer. It also shows a strong affinity to oils. Therefore, an aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to the invention can be effectively utilized in various sectors of industry.

In the present invention, the polymerization process can be initiated by any known method in the present technical field if the resulted polymer can be obtained in a form of a dispersion. However, it is preferable to use a polymerization initiator therefor. There are no limitations to the selection of a polymerization initiator and generally a free-radical initiator may be preferably used. The polymerization initiator may preferably be selected from those of the redox type, those of the azo type and those of any other types. Examples of the redox type initiator include combinations of one selected from ammonium peroxosulfate, potassium peroxodisulfate, hydrogen peroxide, and benzoyl peroxide, and one selected from sodium hydrogensulfite, ferrous sulfate, tetramethylethylenediamine, dimethylaniline. Examples of the azo type initiator include 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane)chloride, 2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile, 2,2'-azobis(2,4-dimethylvaleronitrile), and 2,2'-azobis(N,N'-dimethyleneisobutylamidine)dihydrochloride. Examples of the other type initiator include ammonium peroxosulfate, potassium peroxodisulfate, hydrogen peroxide, acetyl peroxide, lauroyl peroxide, benzoyl peroxide, oumene hydroperoxide, di-tert.-butyl peroxide, tetramethylthiuram disulfide, dibenzoyldisulfide, and p-toluenesulphonic acid.

In addition, for the purpose of the present invention, there are no specific limitations to the polymerization temperature so far as the polymerization initiator works properly at the selected temperature.

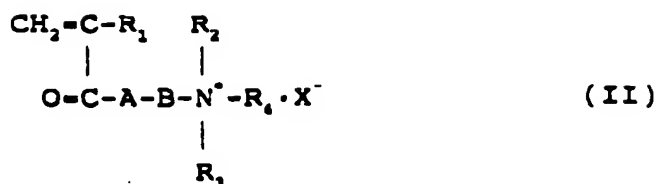
## Claims

1. An aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer obtainable by polymerizing a mixture of monomers comprising a cationic monomer expressed by the general formula (I),



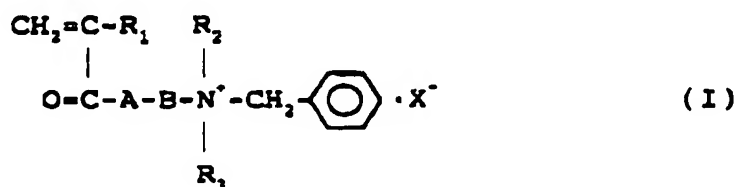
, where A is O or NH; B is an alkyl group of 2-3 carbon atoms; R<sub>1</sub> is H or CH<sub>3</sub>; R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are each an alkyl group of 1~2 carbon atoms; X<sup>-</sup> is an anionic counter ion, and an anionic monomer as essential components with stirring in an aqueous salt solution incapable of dissolving the produced polymer and in the presence of a polymer electrolyte dispersant soluble in said aqueous salt solution, said aqueous dispersion having characteristic properties which are that (1) the concentration of the amphoteric water-soluble polymer in the aqueous dispersion is 5wt% or more, that (2) the average particle diameter of the particles of the amphoteric water-soluble polymer in the aqueous dispersion is 0.1~150μm, that (3) the viscosity of the aqueous dispersion is 10-3000cp, that (4) the concentration of the salt in the aqueous dispersion is 15wt%~saturation concentration, and that (5) the concentration of the dispersant in the aqueous dispersion based on the amphoteric water-soluble polymer is 1~15wt%.

2. An aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to claim 1, wherein a mixture of monomers comprising cationic monomers expressed by said general formula (I) and the general formula (II),



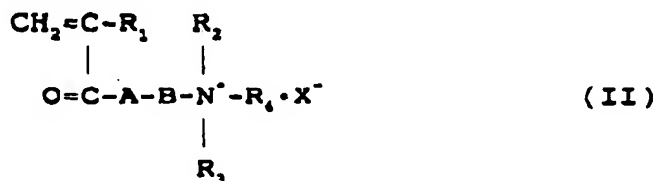
, where A is O or NH; B is an alkyl group of 2~3 carbon atoms; R<sub>1</sub> is H or CH<sub>3</sub>; R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are each an alkyl group of 1~2 carbon atoms; R<sub>4</sub> is an alkyl group of 1~2 carbon atoms; X<sup>-</sup> is an anionic counter ion, (meth)acrylamide and an anionic monomer as essential components are polymerized.

3. An aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said anionic monomer comprises a monomer selected from itaconic acid, (meth)acrylic anionic monomer and a mixture thereof.
4. An aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to claim 3, wherein said anionic monomer is itaconic acid.
5. An aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to claim 3, wherein said anionic monomer is a (meth)acrylic anionic monomer.
6. An aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said anionic monomer is (meth)acrylic acid, 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid and mixtures thereof.
7. An aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to any of claims 1 through claim 6, wherein the total gram equivalent value of said cationic monomer(s) in said amphoteric water-soluble polymer is greater than the total gram equivalent value of said anionic monomer(s) in said amphoteric water-soluble polymer.
8. An aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to claim 2, wherein said cationic monomer expressed by the general formula (II) is a acryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium salt.
9. An aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to any of claim 1 through claim 8, wherein said cationic monomer expressed by the general formula (I) is a acryloyloxyethyldimethylbenzylammonium salt.
10. An aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to any of claim 1 through claim 9, wherein said dispersant is one or more than one cationic polymer electrolytes.
11. An aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to any of claim 1 through claim 10, wherein said dispersant is a (co)polymer of one or more than one monomer(s) selected from the group consisting of dimethylaminoethyl(meth)acrylate chloride or sulfate, dimethylaminopropyl(meth)acrylamide chloride or sulfate, (meth)acryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium chloride, (meth)acrylamidepropyltrimethylammonium chloride, and dimethyldiarylammonium chloride in a mole ratio of 50 mole % to 100 mole %, and acrylamide in a mole ratio of 50 mole % to 0 mole %.
12. A method of manufacturing a stably storable and easily flowable aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer, characterized in polymerizing a mixture of monomers comprising a cationic monomer expressed by the general formula (I),



, where A is O or NH; B is an alkyl group of 2-3 carbon atoms; R<sub>1</sub> is H or CH<sub>3</sub>; R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are each an alkyl group of 1-2 carbon atoms; X<sup>-</sup> is an anionic counter ion, and an anionic monomer as essential components with stirring in an aqueous salt solution incapable of dissolving the produced polymer and in the presence of a polymer electrolyte dispersant soluble in said aqueous salt solution.

13. A method of manufacturing an aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to claim 12, characterized by polymerization of a mixture of monomers comprising cationic monomers expressed by said general formula (I) and the general formula (II),



, where A is O or NH; B is an alkyl group of 2-3 carbon atoms; R<sub>1</sub> is H or CH<sub>3</sub>; R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are each an alkyl group of 1-2 carbon atoms; R<sub>4</sub> is an alkyl group of 1-2 carbon atoms; X<sup>-</sup> is an anionic counter ion, (meth)acrylamide and an anionic monomer as essential components.

14. A method of manufacturing an aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to claim 12 or claim 13, wherein a further amount of salt is added to the aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer obtained by polymerization.
15. A flocculating agent to be used in the treatment of municipal sewage, human waste, general industrial waste water or other waste water, said agent comprising an aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to any of claims 1 through 11.
16. A flocculating and/or dehydrating agent to be used in the treatment of municipal sewage, human waste, general industrial waste water or other waste water before processing at a decanter, belt press, filter press or screw press dehydrators, said agent comprising an aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to any of claims 1 through 11.
17. An oil separating agent to be used in the process of separating oil from oil-containing industrial waste water, said agent comprising an aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to any of claims 1 through 11.
18. A drainage aid to be used for producing paper from pulp stuff in a papermaking process, said agent comprising an aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to any of claims 1 through 11.
19. A retention aid for retaining additives to paper in the papermaking process for producing paper, said agent comprising an aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to any of claims 1 through 11.
20. A chemical for recovering useful and valuable substances from white water discharged in the papermaking process, said agent comprising an aqueous dispersion of an amphoteric water-soluble polymer according to any of claims 1 through 11.

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning  
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

**BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ BLACK BORDERS
- ☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- ☐ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☒ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- ☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
- ☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
- ☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
- ☐ OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.**